

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

*Please amend paragraph [0022] as follows:*

**FIG. 11** is a view similar to **FIG. 10** but showing the latch in the “unlocked” position,, and

*Please amend paragraph [0023] as follows:*

**FIG. 12** is a view similar to views **10** and **11** but showing a fourth embodiment with the latch in the “locked” position,, and

*Please add the following new paragraph after paragraph [0023]:*

**FIG. 13** is a cross-sectional view through the latch device and particularly the primary bolt such as to show the primary bolt in its retained retracted position.

*Please amend paragraph [0034] as follows:*

To further describe the invention the latch and its associated strike 12 are considered to be mounted to the sash S and frame W with the primary bolt 15 projecting into the strike 12 (see for example Figure 6). Because of the presence of the wall 39 or overhang of the strike 12 sash S is not able to move relative to frame W. ~~However, if a sliding action is applied to the push button 13 so that it moves in the direction of arrow A (see Figure 6) the primary bolt 15 will be moved so that the beak portion 43 of primary bolt 15 clears the wall 39. This means that the beak 43 of the primary bolt 15 moves out of the cavity 37 in the strike 12.~~

*Please add the following two new paragraphs after paragraph [0034]:*

If a sliding action is applied to the push button 13 so that it moves in the direction of arrow A (see Figure 6) the primary bolt 15 will be moved so that the beak portion 43 of primary bolt 15 clears the wall 39. This means that the beak 43 of the primary bolt 15 moves out of the cavity 37 in the strike 12 (see Figure 13). When the primary bolt 15 is moved in the direction of arrow A it comes into engagement with the trigger spring clip 38 in the base 14. As a result the primary bolt is held in the retracted position. This therefore enables the user to use both hands to cause the sash S to be moved relative to the frame W.

The secondary bolt 16 has a double inclined leading edge formed by oppositely inclined surfaces 35 and 36. When primary bolt 15 is retracted the secondary bolt still protrudes into cavity 37. However, as the sash S is opened surface 35 of the secondary bolt 16 contacts the edge of wall 39. This causes the secondary bolt 16 to be pushed back into the primary bolt 15 for a distance sufficient to enable the secondary bolt 16 to clear the strike 12.

*Please amend paragraph [0035] as follows:*

This movement of the secondary bolt 16, however, also results in the secondary bolt 16 engaging a trigger clip 38 to thereby release the primary bolt 15. ~~As shown in Figure 3 trigger clip 38 is formed as an integral part of base 14 and extends on an upward incline to a distal or terminal end.~~ Consequently, the primary bolt 15 moves back to its projecting position in preparation for self-latching with the strike when the window is closed.

*Please add the following two new paragraphs after paragraph [0035]:*

As shown in Figure 3 trigger clip 38 is formed as an integral part of base 14 and extends on an upward incline to a distal or terminal end 38a. The elongate slot 27a in base 14 (which the spigot 26a of the secondary bolt 16 slidably engages) is, as shown in Figure 3, offset from the longitudinal centre line of the trigger 38. Consequently when the secondary bolt 16 slides into the retracted position it slides over only part of the width of the trigger 38. The chamfered end 16a of the secondary bolt 16 thus rides over the inclined distal end 38a and forces the trigger clip to depress.

This action of depressing the trigger clip 38 removes the engagement between the distal end 38a and primary bolt 15 to thereby release the primary bolt 15 to move to its extended position under the action of spring 23. The skilled person will realise that for trigger 38a to engage the primary bolt a largely conventional arrangement is employed where the primary bolt will, when moved into the retracted state, slide over the inclined distal end 38a thereby depressing the trigger 38. The trigger 38 will, however, spring back to its projecting position (as shown in Figures 3 and 7) to engage behind that part of the primary bolt that has slid over the trigger 38 to depress same.

*Please amend paragraph [0036] as follows:*

The primary bolt when held in the retracted position is shown in Figure 13. This drawing also shows that the sash S has moved to a partially open position relative to the frame W.  
When the primary bolt 15 is moved in the direction of arrow A it comes into engagement with the trigger spring clip 38 in the base 14. As a result the primary bolt is held in the retracted position. This therefore enables the user to use both hands to cause the sash S to be moved relative to the frame W.

*Please delete paragraph [0037]*

*Please amend paragraph [0038] as follows:*

When the window is moved back to the closed position the leading surface 36 of secondary bolt 16 comes into engagement with wall 39. This causes the secondary bolt 16 to be moved (in the direction of arrow A) relative to primary bolt 15. In the event that the primary bolt 15 has been held in the retracted position (by someone holding the primary bolt 15 when opening the window) this[[e]] movement of secondary bolt 16 results in secondary bolt engaging with the trigger clip 38. This activates the clip to cause release of the primary bolt 15.